

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Volume XXXIX.—No. 34

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, THE WHOLE MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Vokes Family.

WOODS' MUSEUM. Broadway, corner Third street.—PUTS IN BOOTS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. TRIMPS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—HIMPITY DIMPITY ARROUD, at 7:30 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-third street and Broadway.—ROLLING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Harkins, Miss Ada Dyer.

GERMANIA THEATRE. Fourteenth street.—BARRÉ BLEU, Offenbach's opera bouffe, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 314 Broadway.—BENT DAY, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE. Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—LA FEMME DE PEU, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. J. B. Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and Thirtieth street.—MONEY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—NAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT and Holman Opera Troupe, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE. Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11:45 P. M. Mr. E. A. Southern.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. Washington street, Brooklyn.—LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mrs. Bowers.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—THE SIAMSE TWINS, PASSION, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Laura Aldrich.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. No. 508 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 30 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BYRANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue.—CINDERELLA IN BLACK, NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street.—CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S READINGS, at 8 P. M.

COLLOSSEUM. Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT, at 7 P. M.; closes at 9 P. M.; same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, February 1, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.—Only news this morning shows that the election contest in England is being carried on with great spirit and energy. The two great political parties are evidently putting forth their whole strength. As announced yesterday, Birmingham has made no change. Messrs. Bright, Dixon and Muntz have been returned without opposition. Sir Stafford Northcote, a liberal conservative and supporter of Mr. Disraeli, spoke yesterday at Barnstable, making a point on the differences known to exist in the late Gladstone Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone, at Greenwich, addressed some thirty thousand people. There were unmistakable signs of opposition to the Premier, but the precautions taken by the authorities rendered nothing impossible. Election times in England have always been lively; and this general election, so far as it has gone, conclusively proves that John Bull has not given up his ancient propensity for a row.

THE CARLISTS still maintain the struggle in the North. A despatch from Bayonne informs us that the municipality of Bilbao have offered to surrender that city in a week. The Carlists have granted them four days before making the attack on the town. It will not be wonderful if in a few days this report is flatly contradicted.

France—The Political Conflict—The Republic or the Empire.

Our recent letters from France have shown cogent reasons why the present so-called republican form of government in that country is not likely much longer to last. The undisguised affection for the House of Bonaparte which was revealed on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Napoleon III. ought not to be mistaken or misinterpreted. Our sympathy with the French Republic has never been concealed. We rejoiced with France, as we had formerly rejoiced with Spain, when the Republic was proclaimed; and we wished the one, as we wished the other, godspeed. The French people, however, must be allowed to be the best judges in matters of government which specially concern themselves. If they prefer the monarchy to the Republic or the Empire to both, that is their affair, not ours. France is not a unit on political questions; but the tendency of the moment seems adverse to the Republic and inclining towards the Empire. It is not the fault of the French government nor of the French people if Henry the Fifth is not now King. It is as little their fault if the throne is not now occupied by Louis Philippe the Second. The Bourbons, younger and older, have had their opportunity; but they have foolishly flung it away; and if France desires still to be ranked among the monarchies of Europe and Paris demands a court, there is but one available house from which to select their idol, and that is the House of Bonaparte.

Failure seems again to have attended the republican experiment in Europe. France and Spain are republics, at least in name; but in neither can the cause of republicanism be said to have triumphed. The tendency, however, towards liberalism among the masses in both countries has been most marked, and constitutes the chief gain to republican ideas. But with the outgrowth of liberal ideas among the people and their striving after political freedom there has flowed a counter current of conservatism increasing yearly in violence. The conservative current is due to two causes—the effort of the privileged classes to grasp more firmly a power they feel slipping from their hands, and a desire of the clerical party to stem the torrent of free thought which threatens to sweep away the foundations of Christianity. Two extreme parties have been formed by the struggle between progress and conservatism—the red democracy, represented by the Commune and the intransigents, and the white or reactionary party, represented in France by the royalists, the visionary Henri Cinq and his faded flag; in Spain by the adventurer, Don Carlos, and the notorious Carr of Santa Cruz. The one appeals to the conservative instincts of the propertied classes to save society from the popular deluge, which rises with alarming rapidity; the other to the oppressed masses and the principles of the Revolution as the salvation of the poor.

In the minds of the reactionary party the idea of popular government is associated with massacre and pillage, the overthrow of religion and the subversion of all order and good government. They are firmly convinced that it means anarchy and spoliation, as well as the loss of privilege and power to themselves. Hence they would turn back the wheels of progress and restore the world to the feudal or pre-revolutionary state, and so put an end to the evils of modern society.

Such a programme is, no doubt, visionary and impracticable. At least it appears so to the dispassionate onlooker who considers the growth and resistless development of modern ideas. But there are men, neither ignorant nor visionary, who believe the march of progress may be stopped, and who labor constantly and untiringly to that end. They are the white reactionists; the men who teach that kings reign by divine right; that Church and State should work together to restrain the people. For success they depend on the fanaticism of the religious, the dread of change or revolution of the propertied classes, the hatred of the aristocracy to a system of government that strips them of their privileges and reduces them to the level of mere citizens. The strength of the white or aristocratic party lies in the organized support of the Church, the unity of interest of the wealthy and the general intelligence of the men affiliated to their ideas by self-interest. They are neither more scrupulous nor less daring than their opponents. Though they denounce red demagogues whenever it suits the purpose of their party.

The men who rule France in the name of the Republic are the leaders of this reactionary party. In a moment of national weakness and misfortune the French people entrusted to their hands the honor and safety of the country. Once in power the reactionists resolved to keep their hold on the country and establish a form of government in accordance with their own views. France desired internal repose under a government liberal in its tendencies but conservative in its mode of action; a government that would hold firmly but evenly the scale of justice, repress disorder, but respond to the liberal aspirations of the popular mind; in a word, the conservative Republic. The men now in power are evidently not in favor of the Republic. The cause of the Republic, however, will not be easily killed. The reactionists carry the elections even in the old strongholds of reaction. In order to put an end to the return of republican members it is proposed to limit the suffrage; that is to say, the members of the Versailles Assembly propose to disfranchise the people to whom they owe their authority. It is not even pretended that France desires any modification of the suffrage, but only that the limitation is necessary to prevent a true expression of the popular will. Popular opposition to this illegal tampering with a fundamental law will be repressed by the army. Thus it would seem as if a mere handful of men were abusing the trust reposed in them, and seeking, by a straining of technical right, to force a hateful form of government on an unwilling people. In order to achieve their ends they are ready to provoke resistance, secure in their hold on the army. Should they succeed in imposing on France a form of government opposed to the instincts and aspirations of the people they would proclaim themselves saviors of society. But whatever temporary success may attend monarchical manoeuvres in France there can be no doubt in thoughtful minds as to the ultimate result.

Governments out of sympathy with the age cannot last, and the triumph of the reactionary party in France will only lead to fresh sorrow.

The lesson taught by the overthrow of the extreme red democracy, represented by the Commune, ought not to be lost on their extreme opponents. It points out clearly that unless a government is in sympathy with the nation it cannot long continue to exist. The Commune outraged the sense of the people by an effort to force the acceptance of political and social ideas which were not in accord with the views of the majority of the nation, and France rose and crushed the Commune. How far the present French government represents the thoughts and sentiments of the French people is one of the really difficult questions of the hour. The conduct of the Communists convinced the world that all the horrors of the first French Revolution were still possible in the later years of the nineteenth century; and France, like all other nations, felt and confessed that strong governments were at times necessary. It is possible that the men now in power in France have abused their privileges and done many things which they ought not to have done without consulting the wishes of the French people—but if their action is conservative it is, no doubt, because they believe that such action France needs and demands. If, however, they trample upon the rights of the people, ignore public sentiment and force on the country a form of government with which Frenchmen in the mass have no sympathy, they will create an opposition before which they must ultimately succumb. But while the present government must bear the odium of the reaction, it is undeniable that the tide, to all appearance, has turned in favor of that house which, in spite of all its faults, the French people dearly love. If, as we have already said, the Republic should prove a failure, the next ruler of France will be, not Henry the Fifth or Louis Philippe the Second, but Napoleon the Fourth.

Rapid Transit for New York.

There can be no doubt that two railroads for steam locomotion through the city of New York would pay a handsome profit on the investment necessary for their construction and equipment. Even with our present population the statistics of travel on the through city lines reduce this to a certainty. Allowing the liberal outlay of one million dollars a mile, and calculating only on the basis of last year's horse car travel, thirty miles of "rapid transit" roads, costing thirty million dollars, would realize twenty per cent on the capital stock, after deducting fifty per cent from the gross receipts for running expenses. These facts are so clear that it would seem difficult to understand why moneyed men have not availed themselves long ago of such a desirable investment, but for the knowledge that *bona fide* propositions for the construction of steam railroads have stood no chance of favorable consideration in the Legislature, simply because they have not been able to offer sufficient inducements to enlist legislation in their favor. Lobby schemes, which have had for their object either the defeat of rapid transit or the procurement of franchises for the purpose of making money out of them, without any intention to construct the proposed railroads, have been enabled to distribute legislative "bones," and hence have received the support of the Legislature to the exclusion of legitimate projects.

There is some indication that the same policy will prevail this session, despite the urgent necessity for rapid transit. Already bills have been introduced in the Legislature which bear the unmistakable impress of lobby jobs. We know that last year the delusive hope of rapid transit was held out to the people for the purpose of covering up a mercenary scheme in the interest of a corporation which desired to defeat any proposition for a steam railroad in the city. This session the principal rapid transit scheme yet introduced is one concocted by a city horse car railroad company, which is now realizing fifty per cent of its capital in net annual profits, and which is bound to kill all propositions for steam locomotion if it possesses the power to do so. If our legislators honestly desire to give New York the greatest improvement of which it stands in need, without reference to their own interests, they should pass a bill at once, giving to the city the right to raise bonds and build a railroad, or railroads, running the whole length of the island. A railroad built with the people's money and honestly conducted would be run for the people's benefit. A railroad built by a speculative corporation would be run for the stockholders' advantage. The latter, in order to secure large dividends, would exact heavy fares from its passengers, and would thus debar the masses of the people from the advantages of rapid transit. The former would give the people the benefit of large profits in reduced fares. Let us see whether there is disinterestedness and honesty enough in the present Legislature to create an unexceptionable railroad commission and provide for the construction of steam railroads by the city, independently of the schemes of the lobby. Which of our representatives will be the first to move in this matter?

"NEWSPAPERS FOR THE SICK IN THE HOSPITALS."

The following placard has been posted at the different railway stations:—A box has been placed in the Thirtieth street station for the reception of newspapers and other reading matter for daily distribution in the hospitals. Passengers will confer a great kindness on those who are passing weary hours of sickness and pain by daily dropping their morning, evening and weekly papers in this box, from which they will be daily distributed in the hospitals.

The idea is a good one, and we commend it to the public consideration.

THE SUBJECT OF THE FERRY LEASES is before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and a report has been made by the Comptroller and Chamberlain, which shows that these franchises, which should yield a large revenue to the city, have been dealt out without regard to the public interests. It is certain that the ferry franchises, which yield enormous fortunes to their possessors, should be made to pay a fair income to the public treasury; but exactly how the wrong that has been done to the city in the granting of the leases can be remedied does not appear. Probably the Legislature can afford a remedy. If so there should be no hesitation about its application.

The Muddled and Unsolved Currency Problem.

There was nothing done on Friday in Congress with regard to the currency or national finances. This, however, is only a temporary lull. Next week, and long after, we fear, there will be a continued and not very profitable debate, as well as any number of incongruous propositions. The truth is, our national legislators are beyond their depth on these questions. In the numerous schemes for regulating the currency there is professedly, with most of the authors, an idea of bringing about specie payments. True, they differ greatly as to the means. And there are some so wedded to a paper currency that they see only disaster in any other. Taking the ground that a specie basis is desirable—because that would give a steady, fixed value to everything and conform to the solid currency and standard of value among great commercial nations—the question to decide is how and when we are to reach specie payments.

Nearly all who urge resumption argue that the only obstacle in the way is the legal tender currency, and that the first and necessary step is to remove this impediment. Very strong epithets are used against the legal tenders. They are said to be broken promises to a pretence for money, and demoralizing changes are rung continually on the word "irredeemable." That is the monstrous spectre that frightens resumptionists. Every effort, consequently, is made to have these notes redeemed as the *sine qua non* of resumption. Well, we will go as far as anybody to bring about specie payments, and admit even that the increased burden of eighteen or twenty millions a year to pay interest on the funded greenbacks might well be borne for the sake of having a gold currency. And to reach that end there is not, perhaps, any better plan than to fund the four hundred millions of legal tenders in gold bonds having a long time to run. A four per cent fifty years' bond would readily be taken, no doubt, by trust companies, other institutions and individuals that are more for permanent or long time securities than for the difference of one or two per cent interest. To avoid disturbance in the money market, to business and of values, the process of funding might be made gradual.

The proposition in Mr. Maynard's bill to redeem the legal tenders at the rate of two millions a month in two-year gold notes, not bearing interest, is not so good. It would be a slow operation, taking twenty-five years to redeem the four hundred millions. Still the effect would be probably to bring the greenbacks to par with gold long before all would be redeemed—that is, if the gold notes issued should be taken up by the government. This will depend, of course, upon the specie resources of the Treasury. The funding plan would not be subject to such a contingency, would not prove as heavy a burden upon the people and would leave a portion of the debt to be paid by a future generation and when the country would be better able to pay.

But we must keep in mind that the object is to reach specie payments. Now, it is evident the country will not bear any diminution of the circulating medium; at least, it could not be reduced much without disastrous consequences. That experiment was tried and had to be abandoned. Indeed, the disposition of Congress is rather to increase, in some form or other, the circulation. Admitting, however, that there will be no inflation, and that the volume of currency will remain much as it is, what is to take the place of the greenbacks when withdrawn? The national bank currency, evidently. This is what is meant by free banking. Mr. Maynard's muddled and ambiguous bill squints at that, though it is far from being explicit. We are to have, then, a circulation of national bank notes to the amount of six or seven hundred millions, and probably more. Well, what provision is likely to be made, or can be made, to compel these banks to redeem their notes in specie? There is the rub. It is useless to talk of specie payments unless they be compelled to redeem their notes in gold. We have a national bank Congress—that is, many of the members are interested in these institutions, and the greater part are in favor of extending their privileges. The profits on circulating notes amount in this country to six per cent per annum, less the specie or money held as reserve in the vaults of banks. At present the bonds deposited to secure circulation draw interest, and thus the productive capital of the banks is almost doubled by the generosity of the government. All legislation is in favor of the national banks. Even the Bank of England, which has ever been of great service to the British government, and which does a great deal of the Exchequer and Treasury business, pays for its circulation in excess of the gold held in its vaults. Why should our banks have all the profits of a national circulation? What do they give in return? Of what service are they to the government? In order to reach and maintain specie payments it is not alone necessary for government to redeem the legal tenders, but the banks must be forced to redeem their notes in gold. Then, to bear their share in the support of government and to make some compensation for the great privileges they enjoy, these institutions ought to pay a portion of the profits, at least, on their circulation which may not be represented by gold held in their vaults. There should be no legislation that does not secure these objects.

WARMOTH AND KELLOGG.—Ex-Governor Warmoth expresses much contempt for "Governor" Kellogg, and designates his usurping administration a horrible nightmare. In an interview with a Herald reporter he declares that he is on his way to Louisiana to meet certain civil suits which Kellogg has instituted against him, and denies that there are any criminal proceedings against him. Probably if the people of Louisiana could be heard Warmoth would not be so fortunate, and Kellogg, instead of being his prosecutor, would be his companion in misfortune.

THERE IS TROUBLE AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—Somebody has written an anonymous letter to Comptroller Green, charging certain malpractices upon three of the Police Commissioners, who are said to compose a "ring." The writing of this letter is charged by the three maligned Commissioners upon one of their associates, Commissioner Russell, and they allege that there is every reason to believe that he is the offending party. The only point appears to be that there is

more anxiety manifested to discover the writer of the anonymous communication than to ascertain the truth of the charges which it makes. If the accused Commissioners are guilty of the alleged malpractices it matters not from whom the accusations come; the charges should be fully investigated. At the same time, if Commissioner Russell possessed the knowledge of improper conduct on the part of his associates, it was his duty to make the facts known in his official capacity. His failure to do so would prove that he is unfitted for his office.

Current Topics of the Religious Press.

Among the topics which this week command the attention of the religious press is that of the Christian life, upon which the *Christian Union* has some advice for beginners. It assures all such that the act by which the soul first apprehends Christ as a personal Saviour must be repeated every moment to retain Him as such Saviour. But in his effort to prove that the Christian life corresponds with the natural life in its gradual development the editor belittles the doctrine of instant regeneration. "A person believes that he has experienced a change of heart, and looks to find himself" a new creature "at once," says Mr. Beecher; "but to his dismay he finds the same old self, hardly changed a whit." Now, the Scriptures teach that he who is born of God is "a new creature" in Christ Jesus, and the evidence of this new birth is the Divine Spirit witnessing with the human spirit. And no man can have this witness within him without being from the first moment of its entrance into his heart a new creature. To every birth, whether natural or spiritual, there is an ante-natal period as well as a subsequent growth. And as soon as Christ is formed within a man he is necessarily a new man, and not "the same old self," for he has the life eternal within him which a moment before he had not. It is therefore proper and Scriptural for every converted person to "look to find himself a new creature" from and after the very moment he has received the evidence of the new birth. The development of the new life and growth in grace follows. And here the convert needs the momentary faith which the *Union* recommends, and which now comes so readily and easily that the young Christian can believe without any apparent effort of his mind or will.

The *Methodist* lays its tribute of respect upon the grave of the liberator of Africa—Livingstone—whose life "will long be remembered as one of rare and unselfish consecration to the highest good of his fellow men." The *Methodist* also hopes to see the proposed Pan-Presbyterian council an accomplished fact, and thinks it will lead also to a Pan-Methodist council, which the editor has long advocated. This journal has a timely and well considered article also on "The Day of Opportunity"—meaning thereby the crisis in every man's life when he is called upon to decide for Christ or against Him. "There are points in human experience," it says, "beyond which it is next to impossible to make a change." It therefore advises taking the tide of conviction and salvation at its flood.

The *Baptist Weekly* controverts the *Independent's* arguments in favor of taxing church property and thinks the State might, with equal propriety, tax a philanthropic individual or society for the drinking fountains they erect and keep in repair for the benefit of the thirsty wayfarer. The *Weekly* has also an article on revivals, in which it expresses the fear that "too often insufficient and selfish motives are the inspiration of work which ought to be prosecuted with the purest and highest motives." And churches, it thinks, cannot escape the temptation of unworthy motives.

The *Independent* deprecates the Congressional Judiciary Committee's bill disfranchising the women of Utah, and thinks the act is not only un-American but thoroughly French. Congress has the same right to disfranchise one class of citizens as another. It should therefore disfranchise the too-much-married men as well as the polygamous women. On the topic of revivals, which seems to be a favorite one with all the religious papers this week, the *Independent* says very truly that "when a number of believers unite together in a new and real consecration of themselves to the work of their Master a revival has already begun." It does not, however, admit that a revival of religion is purely a result of human volition, or any more so, indeed, than the growing of corn or the turning of a mill wheel.

The *Observer* thinks nothing is now needed to insure the union of the Reformed and Presbyterian churches save more love. The preliminaries have been considered on both sides. Church and State has an argument indirectly in favor of Bishop Cummins' schismatic acts, since it labors to prove, and does so very clearly to non-Episcopalians, that canonical irregularity or church discipline cannot invalidate episcopal orders or destroy the apostolic succession. It, however, regards a rival Episcopal Church as an unmixled evil.

The *Jewish Messenger* thinks the failure of missionaries to the Jews in Jerusalem should be enough to deter any society or individual from continuing such an apparently hopeless task. Treating of creeds, it thinks the true test of a creed is its working power.

On the question of long or short pastorates Dr. Talmage, in the *Christian at Work*, thinks a minister ought to stay in a place till he gets done and has nothing more to say or do, whether it takes three months or twenty-five years.

The *Freeman's Journal* has an ill-tempered article on the godless schools, to which it charges all the social, political and other crimes of society. It contrasts the present time with a period forty years ago, very much, of course, to the disparagement of to-day. All its talk about the importance of religious education for the children of the State resolves itself into Catholic education—a thing which the majority of the people of this State have not full faith in.

The *Tablet* directs its editorial arrows both at the government of Brazil and the Rio Janeiro correspondent of the *Herald*—the former for his "persecution" of the Bishop of Olinda, and the latter for his "un-Catholic and anti-Catholic" correspondence touching this matter.

NOTICE TO BELGIUM.—The intimation of the *North German Gazette* that every nation is under obligation to restrain revolutionary agitations within its jurisdiction against a friendly Power has a peculiar significance in

its application to the only free country of the Continent whose people are Catholics. Prussia has on hand against the Belgians several grievances of more or less solidity. Their religion is one; their sympathy with France is another; their freedom is a third; and it will go hard if out of some one of these, or out of all together, she cannot satisfy herself with a substantial cause of war when the day comes upon which the Belgian territory will seem to her imperatively necessary for her comfort and convenience. Because this is the real ground of the relations an intimation to the Powers from the German wolf that the Belgian lamb spoils his drink by making the river muddy is to be regarded as either trivial or accidental. Many of the Jesuit refugees from Germany are in Belgium, and Prussia will require her to keep them quiet or pay the penalty.

LOUISIANA IN THE SENATE.—Some of the Washington correspondents venture the conjecture that the Senate will not sustain the proposition for a new election in Louisiana, and say that the only way in which the legality of the Kellogg government will be reached will be by a vote for or against the admission of Pinchback. But in view of recent facts they seem to be in error as to the vote on Pinchback touching Kellogg. If Pinchback's case had reached a vote in the Senate while Mr. Morton was supporting him as a candidate with regular credentials the vote would have been effectively for or against the Kellogg government; but even Mr. Morton has retired from that ground, and a vote may now be had on Pinchback that will not touch the legality of the government that gives his credentials. He may be voted down on the corrupt practices by which he is reported to have secured his election.

THE REPORTED ATROCITIES OF THE SIOUX INDIANS, near Fort Rice, in Dakota Territory, should be immediately investigated by the government; and if these treacherous savages have been guilty of the twenty murders charged to their account they should be Sheridanzed—that is, punished with a severity which will prevent a recurrence of their peculiar pastimes.

CITY VITAL STATISTICS.—WEEKLY REPORT.—For the week ending yesterday there are reported for this city 518 deaths and 31 still-births, 451 births and 137 marriages. This death report is heavier for this season of the year than it should be. The number of births, on the other hand, is encouraging; and, considering the "hard times," the marriage roll shows that our young people are not to be frightened by shadows. Doubtless the deaths have been increased beyond the average for the season from the increased numbers of destitute persons crowded into this city from all quarters in search of employment. The lodgers at the station houses during the week—6,991 in number, including 1,643 destitute families—go far to explain the weekly death report. But this terrible suffering among the poor will soon now be over, as the winter is passing away. Meantime our benevolent institutions and philanthropic citizens should not flag in their good work of relief.

POSTAL FACILITIES.—The petition presented to Congress for the extension of the money order system to all the post offices in the country is one that ought to be granted. The plan has proved such a general convenience that its benefits should be extended to the whole people. But the Post Office Department is generally slow in furnishing facilities to the public. An instance of this is found in the fact that three cents are still charged for letters from other parts of this city to Morrisania and the post offices in the annexed districts of Westchester county. The department should show more readiness to serve the people.

THE BOSTON *Post* is demanding a license law for Massachusetts. This would certainly be better than the pretence of prohibition, for the law would then be enforced. It is a Boston notion that people should be reminded, while drinking in public houses, that "this bar is closed;" but it would be more salutary for the community if the sale of liquor was regulated by law, instead of being nominally prohibited.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sei Green, the fish breeder, is going into the frog business.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.

Judge Harry Bingham, of New Hampshire, is staying at the New York Hotel.

Captain Hains, of the steamship *Abyssinia*, is registered at the New York Hotel.

Jeff Davis and Henry S. Foote are a long time arranging the preliminaries for that duel.

The sister of Edgar A. Poe, Miss Rosalie M. Poe, now poor, aged and helpless, resides in Baltimore. Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is among the recent arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. P. Hannaford, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is stopping at the Windsor Hotel.

General Spinner, whose name is so prominent on the face of all the greenbacks, is hunting alligators in Florida.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, arrived at the Hoffman House yesterday morning from Washington.

William B. Elshoff, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is living at the Windsor Hotel.

Lai Yung, Yang Kay, A Yip, Lai Foon and Chung Leong have issued an address to the people of the United States in behalf of the Chinese in California.

One of the candidates for the United States Senate before the Kansas Legislature is named Snoddy. Snoddy got one vote in the Senate and one in the House.

Another of those old ante-bellum statesmen has turned up. Ex-United States Senator Lewis T. Wigfall recently exhibited himself in the streets of Galveston, Texas.

Hon. Rufus King, who was elected President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in place of Chief Justice Waite, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1817. He graduated at Harvard University.

Rev. Seth A. Clark, an itinerant preacher of Kansas, carries his church with him. It consists of a canvas capable of covering 700 persons, and is transported on a wagon drawn by two mules.

John Bright is rather a queer member of the Gladstone Cabinet. Having always been in conflict with his fellow Minister, Mr. Forster, on the education question, he has now opposed himself to all his colleagues by writing that the war (Ashantee) "is the consequence of a wrong policy and of years of neglect. I hope no man in England wishes it to continue."